Mir Cimes The Bispatch

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1907.

Cowper.

The President and the Mikado.

What mean these war rumors from Washington? We do not know, but there is ground for suspicion that they were pired and set affoat to intimidate the San Francisco authorities and bend them to the President's will.

Mr. Roosevelt was born to command at least in his own estimate of himself, and he is utterly intelerant of any esposition to his will. He issued a decree from Washington commanding the San Francisco school board to admit the Japs to the white schools, and he has since brought all possible pressure to bear. We course the President is actuated not so by a desire to appease the Japanese as to bring the Californians to his man, and he is not in the habit of yielding to dictation from any source. least all from a foreign power. any other situation, if the Jap-anese government, for such a slender cause, had threatened President ability is that he would have told the to admit to the Mikado that his authority is defied in California, and that ruler of the United States, mable to enforce his decrees in an indi-

We may be doing the President an in-

mand of the Japanese upon the President is utterly unreasonable and the deand of the President upon the Callfornians equally so. The United States ward the public school system of Califor over the schools of that State. California rogative to make rules and regulations for her schools. In our view she is under children at her own cost, but when she as good as the schools provided for her full duty: and when the United States government undertakes to compel her to admit the Japanese to the white school it is guilty of tyrannical usurpation.

said that when the San Francisc school officials arrive in Washington they their local prejudice and provincial obstinacy may plunge the nation into a desperate war. If so, the Californian should tell him that life is not so dear with the sacrifice of self-respect and the wolfare of their own children. And they would Me applauded and supported by every manly American citizen.

The Mikado may browbeat President Roosevelt, but the President cannot browbeat the proud people of a sovereign State into a surrender at his dictum of a God-given instinct.

Our Work in the Philippines.

Soon after the United States too possession of the Philippine Islands there were many protests throughout the United States, and all sorts of sug gestions for disposing of these island were made. This paper held, however Islands came into our hands through the fortunes, or, if you please, th misfortunes, of war, an obligation de volved upon us which we, as an honorable nation, could not henestly shirk It would have been an easy matter to nation or to abandon them to their recreation such as only they and God fate. That would have been the easiest way out of the difficulty, but it would have been cowardly and heart-We took charge of the Filipine without their consent, and costly an disagreeable as the task seemed to b and as it has proven to be, it was of the flowers and the birds will be elearly our duty to meet the responsi bility and to do a guardian's part by our wards. Mistakes have been made and politics has, of course, played part in the management of these af fairs, but altogether we have do fairly well, and we are doing better all the time. The best work that w have done, and thus far the greatest work, is through the educational sys tem which has been established.

Dr. David P. Barrows, Superintend-

American policy in the Philippines.
This Frenchman has spent thirty years in the colonial service of the French a hundred sweepings. Water is nagorement, and his opinion is worthy. He points out the difficulties and the expense of administering a territory drainage the natural and most efficient which is cut up into numerous islands. Containing, all told, a population of sand that the water is nagored with the points out the difficulties and the expense of administering a territory drainage the natural and most efficient which is cut up into numerous islands. The city has expended a large sum of the diverse tribes and that the sans that to abandon of money in improving its Water. into anarchy the Filipinos, but provoking the jealousy of foreign powers, which would endanger the peace of the world. "And these moral reasons," he the Philippines have determined its

the work, because it is the cornerstone of the entire political system of the Americans in the Philippine archi pelago. The Spaniards failed in makng their language the common language of the people. Out of the encould so much as converse podrly in Spanish, but the Americans have besystematic and comprehensive way the from America," says he, "1.000 teachrs, men and women; not pedagogues of an inferior category, with certifi-cates of an elementary character, but graduates holding accredited diplomas from the universities of the

Our schools have now been in oper ation about four years. During that period 400,000 young Filipinos attended the American schools, while under Spanish rule in 350 years hardly 200, 000 pupils were enrolled, with a scan ittendance.

In these schools we are giving the children something more than ele-mentary education. We are teaching them the American idea. We are teaching them the doctrines of democ racy and the art of self-government The task is not yet done by any means It may be that the work of instruction must go on for generations to come. But we have adopted the senstble course and the philanthropic course, and if the work is continued, coming, and the Filipinos will learn, if they have it in them to learn, how to govern themselves and manage their own affairs. When that shall have been accomplished our work will have een done, and the time will then hav come for us to set them up in a gov ernment of their own and bid them Godspeed.

Call of the Wild.

We publish to-day from a Richmond eacher an instructive and inspiring article on wild flowers, which should be read and pendered by every man, weman and child who has a spark of lov for nature's art. Most of us love flowers n greater or less degree, and for those f us who are sentimental, flowers have sort of human interest. We look upon hem as nature's children, and our own little brothers and sisters, arrayed in ner vestments than kings wear, and cented with their own perfume. To all such Heliotrope is Miss Devotion; Honeysuckie, Miss Fidelity; Sweet William, Mr. Gallantry; White Violet, Miss Modesty and dear little Snowdrop, their own

little Friend-in-Need. Ever notice a pure, gentle, leving woman in communion with her little lower friends? She fondles them with her dainty hands, stroking the lily, patting the rose on its head, chucking the pansy under its chin, kissing the violet on its purple tips. She smiles upon them, and they, smiling back, give her their sweetest fragrance as an offering of appreciation.

Such a woman always has the sweet est flowers. On the other hand she all orbs their own sweetness and purity, and eminds you of all the sweetest and pures lowers in the garden.

The wild flowers are dnating than the domesticated varieties, for they have a sort of gamy flavor and appeal to our sporting instincts. search for them on hillside or in dell, as we pretend that they are hiding from is behind bush or rock. Sometimes, in very truth, they do grow in such inaccessible places-on craggy heightt or in some little moss island in the bog, and make us climb or wade to catch and pluelt them. In any event, it is a charming quest which brings us close to nature and makes us love her more. The exer ise is good for brain and brawn and better still for aching hearts.

We are mad with the iron heel of com-

ercialism which crushes and kills the alld flowers-nature's own sweet angels of solace and inspiration. Of course commercialism will continue to destroy the forests, but may not the city of Richmond reserve and preserve some of them for the pleasure of those who love orignal nature and the glorious work of her lands? There is within a few miles of the northern suburbs a woodland park, scarce larger than the space of a fe city blocks; yet in spring, summer and fall those who wander through its arched paths, bathe their hands and faces in its running brook and inhale the sweetness of its woodsy breath, find joy and can know. It is the home of ferns and flowers, berries grow in the open spaces, and the mellow song of the swamp robin adds to the hallowed harmony. But the ax is already laid at the root of some f its trees, and ere long the home desecrated and destroyed.

prayer of nature-lovers! They are more a number than perhaps you think. Before it is too late, buy a commodious woodland park, save it from all forms of vandalism, and make it a paradise of fern, flower and vine.

Wash the Streets. Superintendent Cohn, of the Street

leaning Department, is doing weil ent of Education in the Philippines, and wisely to recommend the purchase has recently published in the Manila of machines for washing the purchase. At this season of the year every one in Paris, in which the French colonial quently in the process of sweeping the expert, M. de Lamothe, discusses the remedy is made worse than the dishas recently published in the Manila of machines for washing the streets

tongues, but he says that to abandon of money in improving its Water needful pumping facilities. When these improvements have all been made the city should have an abundance of water for all purposes, and it should not stint itself in using water to clean the streets and flush the sewers. Mr. Cohn has hit upon the righ system the most important phase of plan, and we hope that the Council will adopt it without unnecessary delay.

The Two Sowers.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) "But while men slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way."—Matt. xiii.

There are two sowers and two binds of seed in this parable, but only one field; and that field is the world. The sowers are the Son of Man and the tures.

The field belongs to the Son of Man. He made it, and He redeemed it. . The enemy has no part or parcel in it; yet he comes to do his mischief by stealth and cunning. He works while men sleep. He is the enemy of the Son of Man, and his desire is twofold-to choke the good seed, and to fill the field with tares. The parable shows him as full of cumity, cunning, determination, patience and confidence. All this we find brought out by the simple expression, 'He went his way." Why? .

He did not wish to be seen or known He came in the dark and left in the dark. He came while men siept, and he went ere they awoke. He did not care for the fame of doing it. All he cared for was that it should be done.

How different from us! We care mor about the honor of doing a thing than the work itself. But Satan is single eyed in his evil work. He does his work unknown. He steals quietly to and from his work, without noise display. He does not want to excite fear or alarm in the servant of the Master by his visible presence; that would defeat his object.

It is with an invisible devil that w have to do! Mighty, but unseen; the ruler of darkness and dark deeds, loving darkness, dwelling and working in it. Surely we need to watch, whether in keeping our own vineyard or that of others!

He had done his work. It might be on a larger or smaller scale-that mattered not. It would not require resowing. The sower had done all that as a sower he could do; and so "he went his way."

He had confidence in his seed. It was the true seed of hell. It would not fail. It was sure to spring up sooner or later. So he "went his way." Ah! what confidence does this exhibit in the vitality of error. Have w the same confidence in the life of truth? Do we speak it and use it as those who trust and know its power?

He had confidence in the soil. The soll had not been meant for error; but the curse was on it, and its fruitfulness had become fruitfulness in evil. In a cursed soil his seed would be sure to germinate and flourish. The sol was evil and the seed was evil. None knew this better than this enemy; the soil would not fall him. So he "wen

He had confidence in the atmosphere. He is the prince of the power of the air; the ruler of the darkness in this world. It is on the air as much as the soil that the harvest depends. He knows the peculiar elements with which this atmosphere is filled; how it is charged with all that fosters evil how it will nourish the tares, so that they will grow without fail, even though the wheat should die. So he "went his way."

He had other work to do. He is not omnipresent nor emniscient. He goes up and down in the earth, walking to and fro, doing his vile work here and there. He does not abide in one place he visits place after place in succession; he never folds his hands nor shuts his eyes; he knows no night; he needs no slumber. Incessant work, all round und round the globe, in every kingdom, is every church, in every soul. He has always something on hand-some new error; some new departure from th faith; some new higher criticism; some new snare; some new vanity; some new delusion to lead away and deceive Sometimes the prince of darkness, sometimes the angel of light; always the god of this world; always the prince

of the power of the air. His first lie was whispered in the ear and his first seed was sown in the heart of our first parents; and oh! what fruit of evil has it borne! What tares has it produced! Since that time he has been sowing constantly his tare producing seed. And so will be con tinue to do till the Lord comes to find

Oh, what an enemy we have here to fight! What strength, what subtlety, what wiles, what perseverance! How he works! How he sows! Error upon error; a little seed at first, yet producing a vast harvest of error and sin: a race of evil-doers, cvil-thinkers, evilspeakers, perverters of the truth, ene mies of God-fields of tares, yet so like, among the wheat, that man cannot discern the difference.

But the harvest will decide; for angels are the reapers, and Ged is the Judge. The tares will be gathered first and bound in bundles to be burned, but the wheat gathered into the barr Till then wait; work, watch and

The Reading Season.

The newspaper that encourages men Works and will be called upon to ex-pend more in order to provide the needful pumping facilities. When habit, and once acquired the habit is a blessing in more than one respect, Reading improves the mind, broadens the view and gives a fund of us ful information. But aside from this it gives pleasure and solace that can be derived from no other source. The person who loves to read

he has a good book for a companion. amusements, and recreation in the idla hours is easy to find. But in the country life must be very dull after nightfall if one does not care for books. Hence the advice of our Eastern Shore contemporary is especially applicable to its country readers. In these days it is not difficult to obtain books, even in the rural districts, and the traveling libra-Devil; the seeds are the wheat and ries are making the supply more abund-

Our observation is that the average country man is better read than the average city man. He may not have handled as many books as his city cousin, but he reads closer and digests and retains better that which he reads. But be that as it may, while books may be a more luxury to the man in town, they are a necessity to the man on the farm all farmers and their wives and children would acquire a genuine fondness for good books, country life would be far more agreeable, and loneliness would be unknown.

The Lynchburg News says that the novement in Washington to nominate Senator Daniel for the presidency is not a sectional movement. We do not know but the movement upon which we com mented was sectional to the core was distinctly stated that it was a movement to nominate a Southern man; that the promoters proposed to bring Senator Daniel out as the candidate from the South and then endeavor to get the Southern delegates to rally to his support. If this is not a sec tional movement, we do not understand

Nebraska, according to the Washington Post, is raising a great fuss over a gir "witch." who is fascinating all the young men. If Nebraskans are troubled by an affair of that sort, we can only warn them to keep away from Richmond.

In Chicago the impression is gaining ground that when the mayoralty gets out its dark lantern to hunt for Carter Har-rison, that gentleman can be relied upon not to beat it away with a stick.

Mr. Ackerley, the gentleman in charge of Chicago's new Zoo collection, says that the buffale is the most "dangerous, clever and resourceful" animal he ever en-countered. Ever meet Foraker, Mr. Ackerley?

The Washington Herald reports that the carthquake will not curtal the output of genuing Jamaica rum. And doubtless New Jersey knows the reason.

Russia, sa's a news note, has added 15,000,000 to its population in a decade. Yes; and subtracted at least twice as many by bomb methods.

Eight hundred planes are on-the way to San Francisco. And so they keep piling up the music that Mayor Schmitz has got to face.

The chances are that the English bare who is said to have a fortune of \$2,000,00 s worth a good deal more than his

The Senate has fixed February 20th as the date on which it will inform Mr. Smoot whether he is a Senator or merely

In the United States last year over two,000,000 was spent for advertising; none

of it, however, by Senator Tillman. The Panama Canal Commission is to at the evening

There are 208 separate characters in the Abyssinian alphabet. It is something a kindergartner over there.

New York expends \$1,000,000 a day throws a light of several tallow-candle power.

Poor Jamalea! First the earthquake,

Hall Caine doesn't pay any attention to the advice of critics, as every one familiar with his works had inferred. Still, they aren't trying Thaw any more

The Negro Problem.

Believe of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—I purposed to write you some time
age, us I wanted to thank you for your
unbiased editorials from time to time on
the negro, especially those on the Atlanta and Brownsylle riots.

anta and Brownsyille riots.
I don't mean your taking the negro's part, for you didn't. I mean the clear, just and lawful manner in which you handled the subject.
Some time ago you advocated the sending all criminals for follow to Don't be proposed.

ing all criminals for felony to Panama Canal to help in the construction of it. I feel that that would be just the thing

I feel that that would be just the thing to lessen crime among the negroes. In history we read that subjects of the absolute monarchy were exiled for a mere whim of their ruler. Now the United States will not use, or cannot use, such power; but each State, as you say, can legislate on the subject and thereby lessen some of these audaclous crimes. It is the leading class of any race who commit the crimes that startle civilization.

Now, in regard to social equality, le

Now, in regard to social equality, it me say this: No thoughtful negro wants or seeks social equality; and if those who are so constantly nagging the subject will just let up and let the subject rest a bit you will find that it will totally die out, and that soon.

1 have been teaching successively for

I have been teaching successively for more than sixteen years, even to the present date, and I have striven to impress indelibly these facts in the minds of those whom I've taught—be truthful, be honest, live peaceably and shay at home; keep away from the crowded towns, and make your home respectable. Whatever work you select for your lifes vocation strive to excel in that one work. If a servant, serve to the bast of your ability; if a cook, the best cook; if a farmer, the most thorough one; if a farmer, the most thorough one; if vasherwoman, let none do their

I am yours for the good of the country, ELOISE ORNER. Farmville, Va.

Rhymes for To-Day.

The Sad Ballad of the Inebriated Dik-Dik.

IChicago has just secured one of these exciting animals for its museum.]

WILE going to a pik-nik
I saw a little dik-dik,
Stretched where the shade was thik-thik and Imbibling cotton gin.

Cried he, with drunken bik-hik:
"You're in the very nik-nik "You're in the very nik-nik Of time to see the pik-nik, and to pay my passage in."

Said I: "Well, Httle dik-dik,
I'd take you to the pik-nik,
But that I fear you're sik-sik and are
sathering D. Ty's."
Quoth he; "O hang your 'sik-sik'!
Come, help me get up quik-quik!—
But de not call me dik-dik; richardrichard, if you please."

So, feeling like a mik-mik,
I helped up little dik-dik
And steered him to the pik-nik, where
he touched me for a plunk;
And then by some deft trik-trik,
He hit me with a brik-brik,
And next rough-housed the pik-nik-till
they grabbed him as a drunk.

Ah, well! The cops bore dik-dik Away to jail as quik-quik
As any watch's tik-tik you could show
me in a day.
And always since that pik-nik,

When I perceive a dik-dik I holler: "Nixie!—Nik-nik!" and I sprint the other way. H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Or Die of Lonesomeness. "Paw-uh! Do the good die young?" "So It is said, Johnny," "What do the" die of, paw-uh?" "Oh. I dunno. Starve to death, I recken."—Leulsville Courier-Journal.

Getting the Change. Greening—I thought your doctor recommended change of climate for you? Browning—So he did: but as I couldn't arrange my affairs so I could go away I clianged doctors—Chicago News.

An Impostor.

"What a grent disappointment that man was:" escalained Miss Notrumper. "In what way?" "He was spoken of as a bridge expert, and he proves to be nothing but a famous engineer."—Washington Star. Bitter Jokes.

"My cook never lets me set foot in the kinchen. Does yours?" "Oh, yes; I always do the cooking when she wants to go out, but she just pure out what I need and locks up the rest."—Baltlimere American. Sophomore.

"Seen yer!" oried the smart aleck, when he caught them kissing at the college ball "No, sir! Freelinnan" retorted the wo-man.—Buffalo Express. The Boy Orator.

Knicker—"Senator Beveridge wants to pro-hibit Interstate commerce in the products of child labor." Bocker—"That would bar his own speeches."—New York Sun.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS. THE Philadelphia Public Ledger asks what Congress is for. Well, speaking additional appropriations. Specifically, it is for an increase in Congressmen's salaries.—Kansas City Journal.

The enrings in 1998 of the United States Steel Corporation were \$155,519,111. Mr. Correy will probably be able to support his bext wits in the style to which she had been accustomed.—New York Mail.

Every Congressman will sit up nights now ratching his private seismograph to see whether that \$7,500 salary shakes up the some district.—New York Mail.

A Kentucky contemporary mays the ban of the State Legislature is "the pet measure". Let's see; the pet measure of the twerags Kentucky legislator is probable about a quart.—Washington Herald.

Over in Washington conscienceless vandalare atealing lamp-posts, leaving the vigilant police nothing against which to lean-philadelphia Public Ledger.

A Bible student says that Job had a lea-pencil. It must have been a blue pencil for he wished that his adversary had writ ten a book.—Columbia State.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Income Tax.

In the matter of incomes the negroes make possibly the worst showing in any of the comparisons to be found in the smither report. The law is that all incomes in excess of \$500 a year shall fay to the State 1 per cent gross. This includes rents, lineritances, salaries and moneys of every description in excess of \$500 received in any one year. It is a notorious fact that thousands of white each year "dodges" this item on their fax lists, so that the total paid by the whites for this item is \$103.702.20, while the negroes report only \$50.70 for the entire State, the bulk of which compare from Richmond. For the whites, the city of Richmond pays more than all use over rities combined, leading Norolk by the property of the combined, leading Norolk by the core than three times the according to the returned. \$39,427.60 .- Fairfax Herald

For Boad Improvement.

if there are any available convicts for th purpose. If there are, it is to be hoped the further ateps will be taken in the employment of a sufficient number to make the work in Rockbridge effective.—Lexingto Gazette.

Penalty of Ignorance.

Penalty of Ignorance.

If there is one thing over which we a "more cranky" than another it is the cau of education. It becomes more appared every day that in the struggle for supremarker man with no educational qualification or the man with a limited education, is being relegated to the rear and is supplianted by the one who is better qualified to accept ably fill the responsible, paying positions—positions that only a man of education of fill—while the man with no education if forced to do the work of a menial.—Sout IIIII Enterprise.

The Companionship of Books.

The Companionship of Books.

When Thomas Carlyle said: "May blessings be upon the head of Cadmus, the Phoenicians, or whoever it was that Invented books, the said of Cadmus, the Phoenicians, or who were it was that Invented to the control of the part of part of the part of part of part of the part of the

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

In proportion to its size the horse has the nallest stomach of any quadruped. The largest rematory in Germany is at Gotha. The number of bodies burned in it last year was 445, an increase of 55 over 1905.

New York Blackwell Island Bridge, that is expected to be epened early next year, will have twee the capacity of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Bridge.

Mary Mauske, thirteen-year-old daughter of a Wheeler (S. D.) farmer, hauls a lead of wheat daily to market and sees to its disposal.

Dr. Oldfield, in Chambers' Journal of London, says the future lies with the fruitarian, and the practice of flesh cating will become more and more relegated to the lower classes and to the limiginative minded.

classes and to the imaginative minied.

The dreaded nun butterfly is appearing everywhere in Bohemia, threatening the devastation of the forests. The neighboring woods of Saxony and Silesia are also threatened. The ministry of agriculture has named a commission to investigate.

It would be quite impossible to imagine any people more courteous and considerate than our King and Queen, and they are such perfect sitters. King Edward has, by the way, a very keen knowledge of how to arrange a group for photographic purposes.—
The Tatler.

Asthur B Sinter, who has just been sween.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Preserve the Wild Flowers.

Preserve the Wild Flowers.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir.—In your timely editorial of January 25th you call attention to St.
Louis's proposed expenditure of \$25,000,009 in development of parks within and without the city. You wisely suggest that Richmond needs a large woodland park of several hundred acres, and that now is the time to acquire the land at a comparatively small cost. You give several reasons; there are many others which are not undervalued because unmentioned, but there is one I should like to especially emphasize:

The children of Richmond in the public and private schools are trying to study nature, and find it very trying with no nature to study. The large majority of our native wild flowers city children have never seen, especially the delicate early woodland flowers. In New York wild flowers are expressed to the city and exhibitions are given in the public schools. This is better than nothing, but cannot thefit like seeing them in the wild setting of their native haunts.

As the woods around the city are cut down—and it is being done faster than we realize—the shy woodland flowers, losing the shelter of shade, and moisture of woods mold, perish. Stronger, coarser flowers like daisles, goldenrod, cocklebur and Jamestown was searny in and the presents of the search in and the presents of the cocklebur and Jamestown was searny in and take presents in and take presents in a superior to the control of the cocklebur and Jamestown was searny in and take presents in a superior to the cocklebur and Jamestown was searny in any take presents in a superior to the cocklebur and delicate presents in any take a property in any take a present in any take the cocklebur and the cocklebur

Stronger, coarser flowers like daisies, goldenred, cocklebur and Jameslown weed swarm in and take possession. Without protection the wild flowers can no more survive before the onslaught of commerce than could the wild Indian. We owe it to the present wild indian. We owe it to the present and future generations whom we have robbed of their birthright somehow, somewhere, to preserve for them the native flowers of their native land. Part, at least, of such a park as you propose could become such a reservation. It would enhance the charm of the park.

the park Richmond is so densely populated that the children have small chance, much less the flowers. A large, roomy park would be to the nutual advantage of both. I presume the wild flower history of all cities is about the same. happen to know most about Petersburg.

Petersburg is spread over a good deal of ground for her population. Essally accessible on all sides were wooded hills and ravines, open meadows and marsh, abounding in as wide a variety of wild flowers as it was ever my fortune to find. The yellow jessa-mine, Atamasco Illy and flowers from the Sunny South crept up and met the reall spring beauty, anemone and other flowers from the frozen North, and grew side by side as companions. Here the blending varieties called for a na-tional flower preservation. The call was stifled by local annihilation.

was stifled by local annihilation.

Wild flowers grow in the same spot, sometimes very small, year after year. For six or eight successive years I found the first doglooth violet blossom in a spot no larger than my hand. Year after year a crimson catchfly flamed at the foot of a great pine. Season after season three varieties of pitcher plant grew in a spot not six feet square. Other plants of these varieties grew near them, but each kind congrew hear them, but each kind con-fined to a very limited range. Destroy these spots and you have helped to exterminate the varieties.

exterminate the varieties.

Eight minutes' ride from Petersburg, easily seen from the car window, was a small half-acre mossy bog carpeted in blue and pink by long stemmed violets and adder's mouth orchids. The owner by making it a hog lot, converted if into black mud. Reached now in one minute by car is a snot where a small patch of ground in spring was pink all day long, as the delicate spring beauties opened wide their petals to catch the genial sunlight. Today they lie buried ten feet deep beneath the red clay embankment of the electric road. In a sheltered nook, in woods mold covering a granite rock, not larger than a good sized parior, the little blue hepatica opened on the first not larger than a good sized parlor, the little blue hepatica opened on the first warm days of winter or spring. They blasted that particular piece of granite to get foundation materials for the electric power-house. Within five minutes walk from the city was a small grove. In its moist shade, white Mayapple blossoms hung hepath that apple blessoms hung beneath their quaint umbrella-like leaves, the sur-orise and delight of the children. The prise and delight of the children. The May-apples died when the grove be-came cordwood. Just beyond the limits of the city, along the side of a steep ravine, apparently unfit for pasture or cultivation, grew several varieties of Solomon's seal, among them the foamy, Solomon's scal, among them the foamy, white, false, and many curious jack-in-the-pulpits. They seemed safe, But a railroad needed a switch at that point and filled the ravine to make it.

Places that twelve years ago would furnish bushels of trailing arbutus, to-day would not furnish a buttonhole bouquet.

Then there were nearby open woods where yellow jessamine climbed the small pine trunks and covered the tree tops with a mass of yellow bloom, or an riot over the cedar bushes, binding ran riot over the cedar bushes, binding them together with their vines, con-verting them into seats upon which the children would climb and sit, while above, below and around them the masses of yellow jessamine made a framasses of yellow jessamine made a fra-grant halo of yellow glory, fit throne for the innocent revels of a child. Now these spots are posted clearings, sur-rounded by barbed-wire fences. On all sides, little by little, the open wild-

sides, little by little, the ope flower resorts have become fenced and cleared. Shut out from nearby spots we took the cars and went farther afield, but less frequently. One old field was a floral paradisc. The first time I saw it thousands and thousands of white orchids covered its meadow land. From carliest spring to latest fall there was an over-changing silversion of flowers an ever-changing succession of flowers. an ever-changing succession of flowers, some dainty, some porgeous, some rare. Through the season eleven varieties of orchids grew there, three varieties of pitcher plant, numberless graceful Turk's cup lilles. As seasons changed, the carpet varied blue, pink, white, yellow, red, orange, purple, as violets, iris, orchids, lilles, androma, spicebush, pepper-bush, fringe-bush, dalsies, buttercups or some other flower hap-pened to hold sway. The Country Club bought part of the tract. One might hope from the name that country features would be preserved. Vain de-lusion. The upland was cleared and at large expense the lowlands was partly drained. Any flowers surviving will probably be killed when the land is filled in for a receivable. filled in for a racetrack.

filled in for a racetrack.

Still longing for nature, we took the cars to the end of the track and walked from there to the wooded river bank. Strolling up or down the canal path, or following those the cows had made along the river's edge, we had a strip of nature in almost primitive wildness. In early spring from the tops of the high canal bank one looked down to the river across a carpet of ferns; through woods above, below, around, white, pink and yellow, with the through woods above, below, around, white, plak and yellow, with the flowering dogwood, Judas and jessamine, the last blossom loading with a fragrant perfume the air already filled with the musto of birds and bees. A veritable fairyland, a child's heaven or

any people more courteous and considerate than our King and Queen, and they are such perfect sitters. King Edward has, by the way, a very keen knowledge of how to arrange a group for photographic purposes.—

Arthur F. Stater, who has just been sworn in as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Carlisle, England, in the early eightles. He was brought to America when one year old, and has lived all his life using recently in Jowa. Three months ago he hecame editor of the Walla Walla Dally Union.

Carth.

Some one else found the spot. The Some one else found the spot. The many in line was extended to our farn dell, when the place was cleared and civilized. The place was cleared and civilized in same, formal flower beds, graveled walks, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, moving pictures and vanded the carried walks. The was brought to America when one year old, and has lived all his life using the control of the walla Walla Dally Union.

down a fern-covered, wooded ravine, The beech was cut down, the ravine's sides cleared, the rivulet dammed for the purpose of making an unsightly lake. The dogwood, Judas and Jessamina were cleared with the rest of the trash, and the vines contributed to rustic bridges in graveled paths, along which were planted the quick-growing cottonwoods, which even from the sidewalks of Richmond we are getting rid of.

From where the old canal leaves the river bed to Petersburg is seven miles, Ferndale Park had marred but a small part of it. Five or six miles of wild beauty remained along the towpath, Wild flowers and maidenhair ferns grew in the shade of the tall trees, which, rising high on both sides of the canal arched their branches above it and even at noonday threw cool shadows on the path below. Here and there rose small rocky cliffs, the sides of which were often clothed with bunches of rock pinks and mountain laurel bushes. Commerce needed more power. To get it six miles of the canal were widened, all the trees cut down and the cliffs blasted to pieces. One can now walk along a treeless clay ditch in the heat of the noonday sun. Many do it to see how hig the ditch is, who never thought of going to the spot to see it in its natural beauty.

Rightly enough people cut frees and ditches and fence land for purposes in which they are interested. If there are enough of us who want to preserve the wild flowers and trees, we must get twether and do it ourselves for others, and do it now before it becomes too late.

W. W. Gilletter.

Hampden-Sidney and Richmond. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,--What has appeared in The Times-Dispatch in the matter of the establishment of a university in Richmond, of which it is also suggested that Hampden-Sidney, being removed to that city, become a part, has occasioned a good deal of talk here, but the people do not seem to take seriously the likelihood of removal. Recognizing that Richmond is a large and rapidly growing city, it is thought here, as elsewhere, that a university in its vicinity is an excellent idea and would be an important addition to the city and all a growing need there; at the same time it is felt that the college by removal would benefit Richmond but little, as the name is about all that could be carried there; the spirit of the institution and the atmosphere are of the place and could not be transplanted. It is doubtful, too, whether the college would be benefited; for the advantages of a city like Richmond, though considerable, would probably be more than offerable, would probably be more than effect of a city like Richmond, though considerable, would probably be more than effect would less it is identify.

Though by the removal of the seminary eight years ago to Richmond; the inumber of permanent residents was considerably depleted and many old friendships were broken up, since that time others have come in, and that the total number of inhabitants has not greatly decreased ig shown by the fact that every house in the village save one which was occupied during the seminary's location here is now occupied, and the character of the society is about the came.

Moreover, another indication that the community is a growing one is shown Sir,-What has appeared in Th

Moreover, another indication that the community is a growing one is shown by the fact that a public school has been erected and opened in the viliage in the last three or four years, while there did not seem to be enough children in the vicinity to justify one in the days of the seminary.

not seem to be enough children in the vicinity to justify one in the days of the seminary.

The communication with Farmville is much closer now than at the time the seminary was here, by reason of the fact that a macadam road has been built between the places, and with a fine road-bed underfoot the year round, social intercourse between the places is constant. Moreover, there are men doing a daily business in Farmville, who prefer to reside at the college and go in to their work daily.

Your correspondent has talked with members of the faculty, other residents and students, and he finds all hands apparently satisfied with the social conditions. Many of the students are from cities, and seem to have been led to the college largely by the fact that it was situated in the country. As further illustrative of their satisfaction with the location, a joint vote of the two literary societies, taken some time ago, on the question of removal, resulted in an overwhelming vote against removal, the vote being in the proportion of five to one. The Comity Club, an enterprise of the alumni, opened its doors about two years ago, and it is agreed by all that this has done more for the social pleasure of the students than the combined effort of both college and seminary in former days.

The people of Hampden-Sidney wish the University of Richmond every success, but do not see where either the city of the college to Richmond.

University of Richmond every success, but do not see where either the city or the college will be benefited by the removal of the college to Richmond.

ROBERT T. BROCK.

Hampden-Sidney, Va.

Lee's Allegiance.

Lee's Allegiance.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I beg to say, it is said, that

I so said apparent contradiction

of terms is peculiarly applicable to the

I so said offering his services in de
fense of his native State. By exercis
sing his prerogative as a citizen of Vir
ginia he incurred the wrath of Mr.

Adams and other leading men of the

North, who did not hesitate to brand

him as a traitor to his country, utterly

ignoring the existence of a solitary ex
tenuating circumstance. And Mr. Adams

declared (in effect) in his Lexington

speech that he would have rejoiced to

have had a chance to wreak vengeance

on General Lee during the war. And

it was many, many years after the

war before it was in evidence that he

had relented or undergone any chance

of sentiment favorable to General Lee,

Heing familiar with all of the ma
terial facts in connection with the ca
rear of General Lee, from the time he ca
rear of General Lee, from the time he ca
resigned his comiles the close of ser
traitor, it would be interesting to know

by what process of reasoning he way

finally enabled to reach the conclusion

nat, if his environments had been in

all respecte exactly like General Lee's,

he would have acted exactly as Gen
eral Lee did. In view of all the facts

of the case, the question naturally

arises, What changed the attitude of

Mr. Adams towards General Lee's,

he would have acted exactly as Gen
eral that has been done and said, we feel

kindly towards Mr. Adams, and must

concede im something. He has had

there were an able to see before,

things as they actually exist. After

all that him be will be as grea ones and myself. 3018 Broad Street.

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